



"Best Hometown in the Army – Home of America's Best"



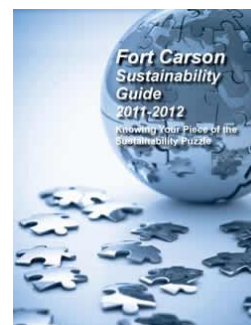
ENVIRONMENTAL BATTLE BOOK 2014. V3

A resource for everyday materials and items found on Fort Carson and how to properly manage them.



INFORMATION FOR LEADERS

This “Battle Book” provides a quick reference for the most common environmental concerns units and other organizations on Fort Carson face daily. More than 70 “fact sheets” cover such topics as used oil, recycling, the management of material and handling procedures for aerosol cans, paint, batteries, tires, etc. Used properly, this book will enhance and support the warfighter, enable mission success and preserve the limited training resources currently available to Fort Carson. Moreover, the use of this book will help ensure that Fort Carson does not receive violations from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), which can easily amount to heavy fines and possible criminal charges. Leaders must become familiar with the Fort Carson Environmental Battle Book. Rely heavily upon your Environmental Protection Officer (EPO) who acts on your behalf ensuring environmental compliance in your area.



The Fort Carson Sustainability Guide can be found at the [DPW website](#).

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

This book was purposely written to be user friendly. Each topic, or *Fact Sheet*, is limited to one page in an effort to provide the most useful information in regard to handling the particular item or

circumstance. The online version allows the use of hyperlinks which provide further information and allow questions to be submitted directly to a subject matter expert via email. Phone numbers are provided for versions in printed form.

The Environmental Battle Book is comprised of Fact Sheets which outline:

Fort Carson Environmental Battle Book 2012

CONTAINERS WITH MATERIAL


DRUMS / CANS / MATERIAL TRANSFER CONTAINERS / BOTTLES / ETC.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Unmarked/unlabeled containers and chemicals can pose a great risk to people and the environment. Chemical identification/determination must be made for proper disposal. Testing of unknowns is very expensive. Every effort should be made to maintain container labels and identification of materials/chemicals to comply with laws and regulations. Unlabeled or unmarked containers containing material must be treated as hazardous until a determination of the contents has been made.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	All containers must be labeled with its contents at all times.
Step 2	All containers with material must be closed when not in use.
Step 3	All 55-gallon drums with material must be stored on secondary containment.
Step 4	Ensure all containers are kept in good condition.
Step 5	All containers must be protected from the elements when stored outside.
Step 6	Segregate incompatibles in storage.
NOTE	If contents in container are unknown contact ECAT for further assistance.
NOTE	Never mix materials.



55-gallon drums must be stored on secondary containment.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assessment Team (ECAT) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755 or the Directorate of Logistics – Hazardous Materials Control Center (HMCC) at building 400, 526-5349.

Air Quality, Zero Waste & Sustainable Development

Potential Hazards and Environmental Concerns – This area describes what the potential hazards are as they relate to the environment, safety and the handler.

Handling Procedures – Here, steps are outlined describing how to appropriately dispose of or handle the topic of interest and other notes, which will provide useful information. Read all the steps first before beginning the process.

General Information – When the previous two areas have not completely alleviated the problem, contact

The Environmental Battle Book is comprised of *Fact Sheets* that outline hazards and concerns, handling procedures and general information


information to include phone numbers and hyperlinks to email them have been provided. You may also find references to regulatory documents in this section.

A table of contents lists all of the fact sheets for easy reference and is also hyperlinked. If you have not found what you are looking for, try to think of another way it may be described. For example, instead of looking for “Atropine”, try “Injectors” and vice versa.

To make the most of this Battle Book, it is suggested that you complete an inventory of all materials within your area. These areas include not only motor pools, but also supply and administrative areas as well. Then, print the sheets that apply to anything applicable in the area and post conspicuously. It is also suggested that training be conducted with all Soldiers to inform them how each fact sheet should be used. EPO's should be tasked with managing the use of the Battle Book and assist leadership by providing applicable fact sheets when in the cantonment or down range. The information contained within this book is the same information that the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) uses when conducting environmental Assessments on the installation. Contact the Environmental Division, Environmental Performance Assessment System (EPAS) Manager to obtain the most current copy of the checklist used for these assessments at 526-4446.

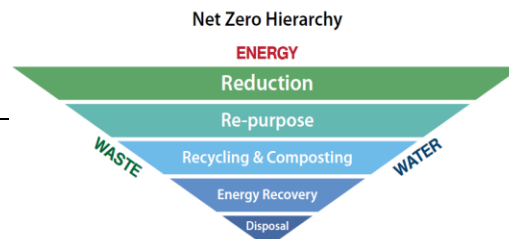


The Environmental Battle Book was developed to provide the most current information all of the time. In order to do so, it has been kept online where it can be continuously refined and give you the correct information when you need it- now. If you have printed and posted the fact sheets, you'll have to be careful and develop internal controls that will ensure the most current fact sheets are available either by checking the online version at <http://www.carson.army.mil/DPW/> frequently or developing a time schedule, i.e., monthly.

Look for Fort Carson's sustainability  symbol at the bottom of each Fact Sheet. This symbol represents Fort Carson's desire to ensure that our Soldiers have the necessary resources available for the future.



Net Zero is a force multiplier, enabling the Army to appropriately steward available resources, manage costs and provide our Soldiers, Families and civilians with a sustainable future. In an era of persistent conflict, a true stabilizing factor can be that of appropriate resource management. The Net Zero strategy ensures that sustainable practices will be instilled and managed throughout the appropriate levels of the Army, while also maximizing operational capability, resource availability and well-being. By utilizing the Environmental Battle Book, personnel on Fort Carson are helping to achieve our Net Zero goals for energy, water, and waste by the year 2020.



Net Zero is a force multiplier



LEADER RESPONSIBILITIES

Every organization is required to identify an EPO and Environmental Protection Non-Commissioned Officer (EPNCO) on official duty orders IAW Fort Carson Regulation 200-1. These are the first line offense in ensuring environmental compliance and a sustainable installation. With proper training, these individuals are critical components in maintaining compliance with local regulations, along with state and federal laws. Each Brigade has an Environmental Science and Engineer Officer (ESEO) who works directly with Environmental Division staff to provide up to date information and guidance. Use these resources available to you as they can help ensure that compliance and sustainability issues are addressed properly.

Many of the Fact Sheets refer to Hazardous Waste Awareness Training. It is recommended that this training be completed by all personnel due to the fact that anyone at anytime can come in contact with a hazardous material or waste. The training is offered at the EPO Course, and by contacting the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team (ECAT) who can conduct training in person, at your location. Previously the training was offered within the Fort Carson Learning Management System (LMS), but is currently unavailable.

The DPW is instrumental in support of the mobilization, deployment and redeployment of Fort Carson units. The Environmental Division staff assists in the clearance of facilities and the deployment of military personnel and their equipment. Through these efforts units are able to deploy and assume their military mission with little or no impact from the strict environmental laws and regulations Fort Carson must comply with.

As a leader, you have critical environmental responsibilities:

- Ensure EPOs and EPNCOs are properly trained and assigned.
- Maintain records, i.e. Daily Inspections, Energy Checklists, Training, Material Inventory, etc.
- Prepare and use an environmental standard operating procedure for your unit.
- Procure and store materials in accordance with established procedures.
- Follow Fort Carson and Army Regulations 200-1.

Environmental Protection Officers (EPO) must be appointed and assigned at the appropriate level (FC Reg 200-1).	
Level	Requirement
Directorate	Appointment(s) within directorates and other organizations will be at the highest level practical for monitoring
Brigade	The Environmental Science and Engineer Officer (ESEO) should be assigned as the EPO
Battalion	E-7 or higher
Company	All company size units appoint, on orders, a minimum of two personnel, primary and alternate, E5 and below to serve as EPNCO
Contractors	At the highest level practical for monitoring

- Request a Site Assistance Visit (SAV) from the ECAT to ensure environmental compliance and conformance standards are met.
- Protect Soldiers from improper handling and/or disposal of hazardous materials.

The Environmental Battle Book will assist in only the most common environmental concerns, however, Environmental Division staff can answer any specific questions you may have that are not answered within this book. Always keep in mind that the ECAT is available for site assistance visits, building clearances, and can help ensure you are disposing and recycling wastes properly.

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ABSORBENTS (USED)

PEAT / DRY SWEEP / KITTY LITTER / SAND / SOIL / CLAY

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Absorbent material saturated with petroleum, oils, and lubricant (POL) or other materials left unattended or outside can be a safety concern and/or pollute waterways. Absorbent materials contaminated with POL are considered non-hazardous waste. Any materials other than POL may be considered hazardous waste.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Wear proper personal protective equipment (PPE) listed on the material safety data sheet (MSDS) for the material being cleaned.
Step 2	A 55-gallon drum is recommended for used absorbent. Label drum with the words "Used dry sweep". Keep container closed except when in use.
Step 3	Once filled or in need of emptying, transport drum to the hazardous waste storage facility (HWSF). Remove all trash, plastic or filters from used absorbent before emptying.
NOTE	Dumping liquids for the sole purpose of disposal into dry sweep or other absorbent material is strictly prohibited.
NOTE	Dry sweep can be used numerous times until it loses its absorbency.
NOTE	Keep absorbents contaminated with hazardous waste (i.e., gasoline) separate from POL-saturated absorbents.



Absorbents: peat, kitty litter, sand, soil and clay soaked with POL.

GENERAL INFORMATION

To obtain spill related equipment, see the "[Spill Kit Materials](#)" Fact Sheet.

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.



Zero Waste, Sustainable Development & Sustainable Training Lands

ABSORBENTS (USED)

PADS / TOWELS / BOOMS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Absorbent material saturated with petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) or other materials left unattended or outside can be a safety concern and/or pollute waterways. Absorbent materials contaminated with POL are considered non-hazardous waste. Any materials other than POL may be considered hazardous waste.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Ensure all absorbent materials are separated by color (yellow, white, gray absorbent pads).
Step 2	Wear proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) listed on the material safety data sheet (MSDS). Double-bag used absorbent materials and ensure the bag is closed.
Step 3	Label bag with the words "Used absorbents soaked with ____".
Step 4	Transport bag to the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF).
NOTE	Do not mix trash, plastic or filters with absorbent materials.
NOTE	This fact sheet does not apply to "Red Rags" that are required for use by all units. See the Red Rag Fact Sheet for further information.
NOTE	Keep absorbents contaminated with hazardous waste separate from POL-saturated absorbents.



Booms used for spill clean-up.

GENERAL INFORMATION

To obtain spill related equipment, see the "[Spill Kit Materials](#)" Fact Sheet.

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.

White Pads: Hydrocarbons (Oil) only- will not pick up water

Blue or Gray: All fluids - not for acids

Yellow: Aggressive chemicals - acids, bases, pesticides

Pink: Absorbs high concentrations of acids, bases or unknown liquids



Zero Waste, Sustainable Development & Sustainable Training Lands

ADHESIVES AND SEALANTS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Adhesives, sealants, caulking, epoxy part A & B are made of combinations of chemicals suspended in a solvent that partially evaporates during use. Refer to the material safety data sheet ([MSDS](#)) for specific hazards. Spent adhesives and sealants, and wastes generated from use of these materials such as gloves, stir sticks, and old material removed during replacement, may be considered hazardous waste.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Ensure you have the most current MSDS available for the product being turned-in.
Step 2	Properly fill out and sign FC Form 44-E (Waste Turn-In [WAYTI] Sheet).
Step 3	The person who signs the WAYTI Sheet must have completed the Hazardous Waste Awareness Training within the past year. Contact the ECAT or HWSF to coordinate training
Step 4	Take material and supporting documentation to the HWSF via government or military vehicle.



Adhesives and sealants.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.



Air Quality & Zero Waste

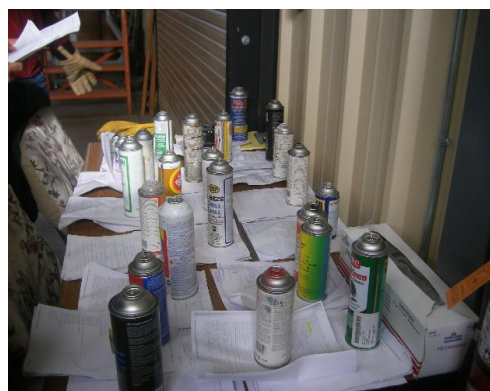
AEROSOL CANS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Aerosols are under pressure and may be flammable, reactive, corrosive, and/or toxic depending on the contents of the cans and the propellant used. Aerosol cans that are no longer serviceable (e.g., broken nozzle), but are still under pressure and still contain material, are treated as hazardous waste and must be collected and turned-in to the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF) within 24 hours; keep cans in a flammable storage cabinet until such time. All aerosol cans collected on Fort Carson are managed under the [Universal Waste Rule](#) and are recycled at the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF).

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Do not attempt to turn-in aerosol cans that are serviceable; only dispose of cans that are completely empty/used or are damaged in such a way that does not allow the contents of the can to be used for its intended purpose.
Step 2	Properly fill out and sign FC Form 44-E (Waste Turn-In WAYTI Sheet) for empty/used aerosol cans and transport to the HWSF along with the proper MSDS for each can. The HWSF will puncture and remove residue and recycle cans.
Step 3	Transport cans and paperwork to the HWSF, building 9246 for disposal.
NOTE	Person who signs the WAYTI Sheet must have completed Hazardous Waste Awareness Training within the past year. Contact the ECAT or HWSF to coordinate training
NOTE	For storage of aerosol cans, see the " Flammable Material Storage Locker " Fact Sheet.
NOTE	Never collect and store empty/used or damaged aerosol cans.



Aerosol cans with MSDS.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the [Hazardous Materials Control Center \(HMCC\)](#) at 526-2979, the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.



Air Quality & Zero Waste

AMMUNITION / BRASS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Trash may become contaminated with ammunition, simulators, brass, and/or smoke grenade residue that can harm people and the environment. Training exercises generate live and expended ammunition. This ammunition and residue must be returned for the safety of all Fort Carson personnel. Ammunition/Brass/Unexploded ordinance (UXO) must not be discarded in dumpsters or other receptacles.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Ammunition and/or UXO found should not be moved, but marked by a stake with engineer tape and reported to the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security (DPTMS), Range Control immediately for proper removal.
Step 2	All ammunition related items that are no longer dangerous or considered safe to handle must be returned to the ammunition holding area (AHA), building 9740, i.e., brass, packaging, used smoke grenades, etc.
NOTE	Found brass or other similar related items should be turned in through the amnesty program. A drop-off point is located at the AHA. The amnesty program is not designed to be an ammunition turn-in process.



Fort Carson recycles brass and other metals.

GENERAL INFORMATION

All brass received from range operations is ultimately recycled on Fort Carson. For more information on recycling contact [DPW Solid Waste Recycle Program](#) at 526-5898.

For additional information concerning ammunition, contact the AHA at 526-2231, building 9740; for further information concerning UXO, contact the Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) at 526-2643. Reference: Fort Carson Regulation 385-63.



Zero Waste & Sustainable Training Lands

ANTIFREEZE

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Antifreeze typically contains ethylene glycol. However, other formulations have been developed recently using less toxic chemicals. Used antifreeze may contain low concentrations of toxic metals such as copper, zinc, lead, cadmium, and chromium. Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet ([MSDS](#)) for specific hazards. Used antifreeze is considered a non-hazardous industrial waste and is recycled on Fort Carson.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1 Place used antifreeze in the 250-gallon steel cage plastic tote located near each motor pool (usually next to the used oil storage tank). Newer motor pools have an antifreeze pump located within the maintenance bay that pumps antifreeze to the storage tank.

Step 2 If the tote/storage tank becomes full, or you do not have a tote/storage tank, place used antifreeze in a 55-gallon drum labeled with "Used Antifreeze" and call the local contractor or the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team (ECAT) at the numbers below to facilitate emptying of the drum when full. Drum(s) must be placed on secondary containment and protected from the elements.

Step 3 Do not place any product other than antifreeze into the totes/storage tank.

Step 4 A local contractor picks up the used antifreeze on a recurring basis. You do not have to call anyone unless the tote has not been serviced for a significant amount of time and is full or is damaged and needs repair or replacement.

NOTE Do not use petroleum, oils, and lubricant (POL) contaminated drip pans to drain antifreeze. Keep used antifreeze as clean as possible.

NOTE If antifreeze becomes mixed with POL, call the ECAT for specific guidance. See the "[Oil / Water Separator](#)" Fact Sheet.



250-gallon antifreeze tote must be labeled and closed when not in use; never mix anything with the antifreeze.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information, to obtain a tote, or to have your container emptied, etc., contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the above ground storage tank/underground storage tank ([AST/UST](#)) Program Manager at 526-1687.



Zero Waste & Sustainable Procurement

ASBESTOS AND LEAD BASED PAINT

BUILDING REMODELING / MAINTENANCE / DEMOLITION / SURFACE PREPARATION

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Asbestos and lead based paint may be found in any building on the installation. There may be increased health risks associated by not following the recommended handling procedures.

Asbestos containing materials and lead based paint are managed as [Special Waste](#).

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Self-Help Project

Step 1	If you are conducting a self-help project you must first determine if the building or area contains asbestos and/or lead-based paints. Contact the DPW Asbestos/Lead and Toxics Program at 526-1725.
Step 2	If the site does contain asbestos and/or lead based paint, follow the steps below. If the site is clear, then you may continue with your self-help project.

Work Order

Step 1	Call Fort Carson Support Services, the operations and maintenance contractor, 526-5345.
Step 2	DPW will review work orders and provide notice to proceed as appropriate.
Step 3	Maintain work order number to monitor status.
NOTE	Self-Help removal of any material containing lead or asbestos is prohibited; only trained and certified abatement workers may disturb or remove these materials.



Many older buildings on Fort Carson contain asbestos and lead based paints.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Activities such as sanding, grinding, cutting, drilling, or sawing of asbestos and/or lead containing materials are not allowed. The DPW Asbestos/Lead and Toxics Program will determine if a licensed contractor will remove and dispose of lead paint or if military personnel or others can remove paint. For general information about lead based paint, click [here](#).

For additional information contact [DPW Asbestos/Lead and Toxics Program](#) at 526-1725 or Fort Carson Support Services at 526-5345.



Air Quality & Zero Waste

ASBESTOS

DISPOSAL OF UNSERVICEABLE SAFES / ASBESTOS GLOVES

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Some manufacturers of safes and gloves use asbestos as a fireproofing insulation. If the safe or gloves become damaged, they may present a health risk to the user(s). The U.S. Navy has identified the Remington Rand manufactured safes (mostly “old First Sergeant Safes” or “Field Safes”) as potential asbestos hazards; Diebold safes are also suspect. These and others should be considered to contain asbestos. Asbestos containing materials are managed as Special Waste.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1 | Complete [DD Form 1348-1A](#) for each National Stock Number (NSN) turned in.

Step 2 | Contact the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Disposition Services for packaging and turn in guidance. If DLA determines that safe(s) contain asbestos, double wrap safe(s), or asbestos gloves in 6 mil or thicker plastic and seal with duct tape for disposal.



Asbestos can be found in some heat resistance gloves.



Some safes use asbestos as a fireproofing insulation.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For general information about asbestos, click [here](#).

For additional information contact [DPW Asbestos/Lead and Toxics Program](#) at 526-1725 or the [DLA](#) at 524-1920.



Air Quality & Zero Waste

ASBESTOS

STRIPPING WAX FROM FLOOR TILE

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Asbestos may be found on any building on the installation. There may be increased health risks associated by not following the recommended handling procedures. Asbestos containing materials are managed as a Special Waste.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Determine if floor tile contains asbestos by contacting the DPW- Environmental Division, Asbestos/Lead and Toxics Program.
Step 2	Strip wax as little as possible, once or twice a year.
Step 3	Keep floor tile wet during stripping of wax.
Step 4	Use slow buffer speed.
Step 5	Use the least abrasive pad possible.
Step 6	Do not over strip.
NOTE	If asbestos containing floor tile is in good condition, floors may be stripped of wax. If the floor tile containing asbestos is not in good condition, i.e. broken or badly worn, then floors should not be stripped.



Always contact the DPW Environmental Division, Asbestos/Lead and Toxics Program before waxing or stripping floors.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact [DPW Asbestos/Lead and Toxics Program](#) at 526-1725.



Air Quality

BATTERIES FOR MILITARY VEHICLES

LEAD-ACID

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

The cells of a lead-acid battery contain lead and lead dioxide and an acidic electrolyte solution of sulfuric acid. The electrolyte is a strong corrosive agent. Batteries may also vent explosive hydrogen gas. Caution should be used when using jumper cables to avoid sparks near the battery. Fort Carson utilizes Exide Battery Corporation to exchange lead-acid batteries at the Supply Support Activity (SSA). Coordination is made through the supporting SSA.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Use the battery exchange program through the SSA or appropriate organizational supply.
Step 2	Battery electrolyte should not be drained from the battery.
Step 3	When storing, new and used batteries must be segregated and placed in areas that provide protection from rain, snow, spills or direct sunlight.
NOTE	Exide Battery Corporation will accept a battery without caps or a battery with a cracked case. Leaking batteries must be double-wrapped in heavy duty plastic; each wrapping must be duct taped securely. Label the bag with the word " <i>Leaker</i> " to prevent fluid from spilling on the ground and to inform others.
NOTE	Extra battery caps are unit responsibility and may be provided upon request from Exide. Caps should be in place at all times and may also be available from commercial parts suppliers.



Batteries stored on acid spill containment.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the supporting SSA or appropriate organizational supply.

If batteries spill acid on the ground or acid enters a drain, call 911. For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the [DPW Installation Spill Coordinator](#) 526-0973 for guidance.



Zero Waste

BATTERIES FOR CIVILIAN VEHICLES

LEAD-ACID

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

The cells of a lead-acid battery contain lead and lead dioxide and an electrolyte solution of sulfuric acid. The electrolyte is a strong corrosive agent. Recycling as opposed to disposal reduces energy usage, reduces air pollution (from [incineration](#)), and water pollution (from [landfilling](#)) by reducing the need for "conventional" waste disposal, and lowers [greenhouse gas](#) emissions as compared to virgin production. Lead-acid batteries are hazardous due to their lead content and are managed as universal waste. It is illegal to dispose of a lead-acid battery in a landfill. Fort Carson's Installation [Recycling Policy](#) mandates all installation activities, contractors, and tenant organizations participate in recycle programs.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Batteries should be exchanged when a new one is purchased.
Step 2	Take lead acid batteries to the Fort Carson Recycle Center, Building 155 for proper disposal.
NOTE	Leaking batteries must be "double-wrapped" in heavy duty plastic; each wrapping must be duct taped securely. Then, label the bag with the word "Leaker" to prevent leakage and to inform others.



Car, lawn mower, and sealed lead acid batteries may be taken to the DPW Operations and Maintenance Division Solid Waste Recycle Program for recycling.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information concerning recycling and battery disposal contact [DPW Solid Waste Recycle Program](#) at 526-5898.



Zero Waste

BATTERIES FOR ELECTRONICS

ALKALINE / LITHIUM / NICKEL-CADMIUM / MAGNESIUM / NiCAD / MERCURY / OTHER BATTERIES

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Alkaline, Lithium, Nickel-Cadmium, Magnesium, NiCad, Mercury and rechargeable batteries have chemicals that are a concern during routine use and disposal. In general, NiCad, silver-oxide, mercury-oxide, lithium, zinc-air, zinc-carbon, and some alkaline batteries are hazardous wastes when disposed. These batteries are commonly used in pagers, cameras, cell phones and computers. Batteries collected on Fort Carson are recycled and are managed under the [Universal Waste Rule](#).

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Inventory (i.e. quantity, type) and segregate by type.
Step 2	Ensure Lithium batteries are discharged IAW TB 43-0134 before disposal.
Step 3	Properly fill out and sign FC Form 44-E (Waste Turn-In [WAYTI] Sheet).
Step 4	Person who signs the WAYTI Sheet must have completed the Hazardous Waste Awareness Training within the past year. Contact the ECAT or HWSF to coordinate training
Step 5	Take batteries and supporting documentation to the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF) via government or military vehicle.
NOTE	See the US Army Guide for Powering Warfighter Portable C-E Equipment.



Lithium, nickel-cadmium (NiCad) magnesium, and mercury batteries are managed as universal waste.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For comprehensive battery information, visit the [Integrated Power Website](#).

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.



Zero Waste

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Calcium hypochlorite is a yellow white solid or powder which has a strong smell of chlorine and is widely used for the disinfection of drinking water. It is corrosive and very toxic both by oral and dermal routes. Calcium hypochlorite is best kept in a cool dry place away from any organic material. Heat, shock, friction, or contact with other materials may cause fire or explosion. It is known to undergo self heating and rapid decomposition accompanied by the release of toxic chlorine gas. Store in a well ventilated area to avoid accidental inhalation which can lead to irritation of the respiratory tract.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Ensure you have the most current Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) available for product to turn-in.
Step 2	Properly fill out and sign FC Form 44-E (Waste Turn-In [WAYTI] Sheet).
Step 3	Person who signs the WAYTI Sheet must have completed the Hazardous Waste Awareness Training within the past year. Contact the ECAT or HWSF to coordinate training.
Step 4	Take material and supporting documentation to the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF) via government or military vehicle.
NOTE	Use extreme caution in handling spilled material and follow procedures outlined on the MSDS.
NOTE	Do not mix with any other chemicals. Contamination with moisture, acids, organics or other easily combustible materials such as petroleum, paint products, wood or paper may cause fire or violent decomposition.



Calcium hypochlorite products.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Brigade Environmental Science and Engineer Officer (ESEO) or the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.



Air Quality & Zero Waste

CARDBOARD

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Recycling, as opposed to disposal, reduces energy usage, air pollution (from [incineration](#)), and water pollution (from [landfilling](#)) by reducing the need for "conventional" waste disposal and lowers [greenhouse gas](#) emissions as compared to virgin production. Cardboard is a solid waste recycled on Fort Carson. Fort Carson's Installation [Recycling Policy](#) mandates all installation activities, contractors, and tenant organizations participate in recycle programs.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1 | Place flattened cardboard in green dumpsters marked with yellow "Cardboard Only!" sign within unit area or others located on the installation. If the dumpster is full call 526-5898 to empty.

Step 2 | Close lid of container.

NOTE | For recycle points on Fort Carson see the "[Recyclables](#)" Fact Sheet.

NOTE | Coordination can be made with the DPW Operations and Maintenance Division, Solid Waste Recycle Program to have containers on site during cleanup operations if necessary or to setup recycling in your facility.



Fort Carson recycles cardboard.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Recycling Center will collect large amounts of cardboard generated from a move or those collected from day to day use.

For additional information on recycling, contact the [DPW Solid Waste Recycle Program](#) at 526-5898.



Air Quality & Zero Waste

CBRNE DETECTOR / DECON KITS

M256 / M256A1 / M291 / M291A2 / M258 / M258A1 / M72A2 / M58A1 / M295

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Contaminants of concern in the kits represent possible flammable and toxic hazards. Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and packaging for specific use and handling procedures. Some of the CBRNE items can be considered hazardous waste for ignitability and toxicity.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Inventory and segregate items by nomenclature to get an accurate accountability.
Step 2	Ensure you have the most current MSDS available for product to turn-in.
Step 3	Properly fill out and sign FC Form 44-E (Waste Turn-In WAYTI Sheet).
Step 4	Person who signs the WAYTI Sheet must have completed the Hazardous Waste Awareness Training within the past year. Contact the ECAT or HWSF to coordinate training.
Step 5	Transport material and supporting documentation to the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF).
NOTE	Even though some CBRNE items are not considered hazardous waste, the HWSF will accept all as a best management practice.



M256 Chemical Detection Kit.



M258A1 Decontamination Kit.



M291 Skin Decon Kit (SDK).



M295 Decontamination Kit.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.



Air Quality, Zero Waste & Sustainable Procurement

CBRNE PROTECTIVE MASK FILTERS

M17 / M17A1 / M40 / M40A1 / M42

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Protective mask filters with ASC Whetlerite Charcoal contain heavy metal chemical compounds (Chromium 6) and triethylenediamine. If these masks are equipped with the C2 (black body) ASC Whetlerized charcoal-filled canister NSN 4240-01-119-2315 or NSN 4240-21-871-7842, remove the C2 canister and manage as a hazardous waste. For those M40/M42 series masks containing the C2A1 (green body) ASZM TEDA charcoal-filled canister, NSN 4240-01-361-1319, remove the canister and collect separately from the black filters.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Mask filters must be inventoried and separated by type (green/black).
Step 2	Ensure you have the most current Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) available for product to turn-in.
Step 3	Properly fill out and sign FC Form 44-E (Waste Turn-In [WAYTI] Sheet).
Step 4	Person who signs the WAYTI Sheet must have completed the Hazardous Waste Awareness Training within the past year. Contact the ECAT or HWSF to coordinate training.
Step 5	Take material and supporting documentation to the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF).



C2 Canister.



C2A1 canister.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Joint Acquisition CBRN Knowledge System ([JACKS](#)) website will assist you in determining whether or not your filters are shelf-life expired and/or shelf-life extendable (requires AKO login and password).

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.



Air Quality, Zero Waste & Sustainable Procurement

CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT DISPOSAL

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Improperly handled classified paper/documents are a security and possible air pollutant concern. Information contained in classified documents or documents with personal identification needs to be properly destroyed. Certain types of burning pose serious hazards to human health and the environment.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Use the DoD approved shredder located at building 1190.
NOTE	The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) and Fort Carson strictly prohibit open burning in any items on the installation.
NOTE	Do not recycle non-shredded classified documents.
NOTE	Refer to the "Open Burn Flier" for additional information (double click for .pdf version).



Burning of documents anywhere on Fort Carson is strictly prohibited.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Army Regulations and CDPHE air pollution control regulations govern burning activities at Fort Carson. These restrictions are not just guidelines – they are the law and violators may be subject to criminal punishment including fines.

For additional information concerning air pollutants, contact the [DPW Air Program Manager](#) at 526-6601.

For additional information concerning shredding classified documents, contact the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security, Installation Security Division at 526-3588.



Air Quality & Zero Waste

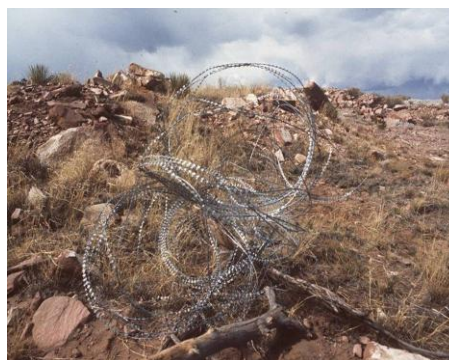
CONCERTINA WIRE

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Concertina wire can cause serious injuries to personnel, wildlife, equipment, and vehicles when left unattended. Wire must be removed after training events. Recycling as opposed to disposal reduces energy usage, reduces air pollution (from [incineration](#)), and water pollution (from [landfilling](#)) by reducing the need for "conventional" waste disposal, and lowers [greenhouse gas](#) emissions as compared to virgin production. Unserviceable concertina wire is considered a solid waste. Fort Carson's Installation [Recycling Policy](#) mandates all installation activities, contractors, and tenant organizations participate in recycle programs.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Identify whether the wire and associated components are serviceable or not. If serviceable and considered excess, contact the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) , Disposition Services for turn-in procedures.
Step 2	Unserviceable concertina wire should be turned-in to the Recycle Center, building 155, as scrap metal.
Step 3	All other serviceable components such as pickets, stakes, etc., should be kept and used as appropriate. If unserviceable, turn-in to the Recycle Center, building 155.



Concertina wire left downrange.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information concerning recycling contact [DPW Solid Waste Recycle Program](#) at 526-5898. Contact [DLA](#) at 524-1920.



Zero Waste & Sustainable Training Lands

CONTAINERS WITH MATERIAL

DRUMS / CANS / MATERIAL TRANSFER CONTAINERS / BOTTLES / ETC.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Unmarked/unlabeled containers and chemicals can pose a great risk to people and the environment. Chemical identification/determination must be made for proper disposal. Testing of unknowns is very expensive. Every effort should be made to maintain container labels and identification of materials/chemicals to comply with laws and regulations. Unlabeled or unmarked containers containing material must be treated as hazardous until a determination of the contents has been made.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	All containers must be labeled with its contents at all times.
Step 2	All containers with material must be closed when not in use.
Step 3	All 55-gallon drums with material must be stored on secondary containment.
Step 4	Ensure all containers are kept in good condition.
Step 5	All containers must be protected from the elements when stored outside.
Step 6	Segregate incompatibles in storage.
NOTE	If contents in container are unknown, contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team (ECAT) for additional assistance.
NOTE	Never mix materials.



55-gallon drums must be stored on secondary containment.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Logistics Readiness Center – Hazardous Materials Control Center ([HMCC](#)) at building 400, 526-2979 or the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176.



Air Quality, Zero Waste & Sustainable Development

COOKING OIL / GREASE

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Grease or cooking oil cannot be poured into the sink/sanitary sewer/storm water drain or be disposed of as a free liquid. Dumping these items down the drain can clog sewer lines, causing sewage back-ups and flooding. Oil and grease is generated during cooking operations.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Garrison Operations

Step 1	Food service operations on Fort Carson recycle cooking oil/grease in containers provided by a Logistics Readiness Center (LRC) dining facilities contractor.
Step 2	Use caution when transferring oil/grease into containers. Secondary containment and spill cleanup materials should be on hand.

Field Operations

Step 1	Bring cooking oil back to your dining facility and pour into the cooking oil container. Do not pour on the ground or into greywater holding pits.
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Fort Carson recycles cooking grease.

GENERAL INFORMATION

If you live in housing, solidify your grease or soak up with a kitty litter, newspapers, or paper towels, and place in the trash. Do not dispose of free liquids down the drain or in the general refuse container. Local household hazardous waste facilities will accept cooking oil for disposal.

For additional information contact the [El Paso County, Household Hazardous Waste Facility](#) (A donation of nonperishable food items is encouraged) or the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176.





Zero Waste

CULTURAL RESOURCES

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Cultural resources are remnants of past human activities that have cultural or historical value and meaning to a group of people. A resource can be thousands of years old, hundreds of years old, or from the more recent past. Examples include: rock art and carvings; archaeological sites; historic buildings, structures or objects; historic roads and trails; Native American sacred sites and traditional cultural properties; human burials; artifacts; and ruins. As a land manager, it is our duty to be good stewards, ensuring compliance with all environmental and cultural requirements, laws, and regulations. Violation of cultural resources protection laws can result in civil and criminal penalties, monetary fines, and imprisonment.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Coordinate land use with Range Operations to ensure you are in an approved area.	
Step 2	Observe posted signs, fencing, and Seibert marking that indicate restricted areas which may be off-limits to vehicles, digging, bivouacking, or other high impact activities	
Step 3	Do not collect artifacts, including arrowheads and bottles. Do not disturb stone circles, rock mounds, ruins, or other cultural features. Do not touch or deface rock art, or scratch on rocks or objects of any kind.	
Step 4	Do not trespass in historic structures even when not marked.	
Step 5	Report any signs of looting, graffiti, or other damage to a cultural site to Range Operations or Cultural Resources staff.	
Step 6	No graffiti anywhere, anytime.	
Step 7	If buried artifacts, bones, or other cultural items are found, stop work immediately, flag a protective buffer around the location of the discovery, and report the discovery to the Range Operations or Cultural Resources staff.	

Pictured above are various cultural resources that have been recorded on Fort Carson and PCMS.

Graffiti, as seen in the photograph above, can irreparably harm the integrity of a site. There is no way to remove the graffiti without doing further damage to the site.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information concerning cultural resources, contact the Fort Carson Cultural Resources Manager at 526-4484 or the PCMS Archaeologist at 503-6136.

Range Control Operations: Fort Carson (719)526-5698 / PCMS (719)526-6123 or 6130

Reference: Fort Carson Regulation 200-1.



Sustainable Development

DIGGING

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Digging can affect underground utilities, environmentally-sensitive areas, historically-sensitive sites and Solid Waste Management Units (SWMU) that are highly regulated. Digging must be approved in garrison/cantonment.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Contact the DPW, Base Operations Contractor at (719) 526-5345 to obtain a dig permit once you receive the approved DA Form 4283 from the DPW, Customer Service .
Step 2	Upon approval of DA Form 4283, go to building 1225 to complete FC Form 86-E (Facilities Engineering Work Clearance Request) and to receive further guidance.
Step 3	All contractors must contact the Dig Permit Office at 526-3089 for digging that is to be conducted in training areas using mechanical equipment.
Step 4	For military training involving digging, contact Range Control with designated coordinates to receive authorization.
Step 5	Fighting positions should be recovered when training is completed, contact Range Control for guidance.



Digging must be approved on Fort Carson.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information concerning the Garrison/Cantonment area, contact the DPW- Dig Permit Office at 526-3089. For digging downrange, contact Range Control at 526-5597.

Reference: Fort Carson Regulation 420-20.



Sustainable Development

DRIP / DRAIN PANS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricant (POL) can contaminate storm water and ground water. All vehicles and equipment should be inspected for fluid leaks and drips as called for in appropriate technical manuals and motor pool Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Class II or III leaks of vehicles and equipment should be contained with drip pans or other containment device as a temporary measure.
Step 2	Drip pans must be emptied into appropriate container(s) regularly, especially during periods of inclement weather to prevent contamination of storm or ground water.
Step 3	Do not pour POL mixed with water into used oil or antifreeze containers. For containers with large amounts of water and POL or oil mixed with antifreeze, contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team (ECAT) for assistance.
NOTE	Unit SOPs should address the use of drip pans for non leaking equipment/vehicles.
NOTE	Rinsing and cleaning of drip pans can be done only at an approved wash rack; do not rinse in part washer.
NOTE	Drip pans that really work well come with NSN 4940-01-535-7654. They are flexible and can interlock to different sizes and shapes. When you order, you'll get a pack of 10.



Draining POL products properly helps protect ground and storm water.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The installation Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requires that drip pans be placed under vehicles when they are parked outdoors. See the [Stormwater Program website](#) for more information.

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176.



Zero Waste & Sustainable Development

FIELD WATER RELEASE

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

During field training exercises (FTX) different types of liquid waste are generated such as those that are coming from field food service operation, laundry and bath, water purification, chemical decontamination, and sanitation. Liquid wastes can have an adverse effect on the environment and, as a general rule, should not be discharged in the field. Liquid waste management includes procedures and practices to prevent accidental discharge of pollutants to the environment as a result of the generation of non-hazardous liquid wastes.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Greywater should be collected in lined pits, in 55-gallon drums, or totes if available. Greywater can never be discharged or leached on Fort Carson. A dig permit may be required prior to conducting training.
Step 2	At the completion of training, pits shall be pumped out and the contents disposed of off Fort Carson (see note). Pits shall be filled in and the surface restored to its original condition (see “Dig Permit” Fact Sheet).
Step 3	Reject and backwash water from water purification shall be collected in drums and transported back to the cantonment for disposal in the sanitary sewer system. Greywater collected in drums must be taken to the sanitary treatment plant (526-4074) for disposal or contact your assessor for approval to dispose of in a sanitary sewer line.
Step 4	Discharges of unconsumed potable water are authorized to be disposed on-site.
Step 5	When chemical toilets are not provided, field latrines may be employed if closed and identified in accordance with FM 4-25.12.
NOTE	Fort Carson Support Services, the operations and maintenance contractor, does not pump pits; an independent contractor is required.



Water dumped after down range activities can have adverse effects.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the [DPW Water Program Manager](#) at 526-1730.



Zero Waste, Sustainable Development & Sustainable Training Lands

FILTERS

DIESEL / JP8 / OIL

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

JP8, diesel and oil filters have volatile organic compounds in varying levels. Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet ([MSDS](#)) for specific hazards. Proper personal protective equipment (PPE) should be used when crushing filters. Fuel and oil filters should not be thrown in dumpsters. After proper draining, they are recycled as scrap metal. Improper draining can contaminate storm and ground water.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Crush or puncture the top of oil filters and drain for 24 hours in a drip pan or other appropriate container.
Step 2	Place drained filters in the scrap metal roll-off or transport to the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF) in an appropriate container.
NOTE	If an oil filter crusher is available on site, crush and drain filters for an additional 24 hours and throw into scrap metal roll-off after the 48-hour draining period. Do not throw away in trash dumpster. Fuel filters do not need to be crushed
NOTE	FC Form 44-E (Waste Turn-In [WAYTI] Sheet) and Hazardous Waste Awareness Training are not required to turn-in filters.



Crushed oil filters.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.



Air Quality, Zero Waste & Sustainable Procurement

FILTERS

GASOLINE / MOGAS / E85

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) contained in gasoline vapor, with sunlight acting as a catalyst, readily combine with oxides of nitrogen to form ozone. These chemicals have detrimental effects on humans and the environment and have been known to cause headache, dizziness, difficulty breathing, and an increased risk of cancer and birth defects. Metal fuel filters are recycled on Fort Carson. Fort Carson's Installation [Recycling Policy](#) mandates all installation activities, contractors and tenant organizations participate in recycle programs.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Non-terne-plated (alloy of tin and lead) and terne plated fuel filters should be recycled in scrap metal containers, once they are dry.
Step 2	Paper filters can be disposed of in trash containers, once they are dry.
NOTE	Contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team (ECAT) if filter composition is unknown.



Fuel filter.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.

For additional information on recycling contact [DPW Solid Waste Recycle Program](#) at 526-5898.



Air Quality, Zero Waste & Sustainable Procurement

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Halon fire extinguishers pose a risk to air quality if they are discharged; finding these on Fort Carson is unlikely. All other fire extinguishers pose minimal risk to the environment if emptied and recycled properly. Halon fire extinguishers contain an ozone depleting chemical that cannot be discharged to the environment. Fire extinguishers can become solid waste and ultimately end up in landfills once emptied and without proper recycling procedures followed.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Discharge extinguishers (except halon) and collect the extinguishing media into a plastic bag.
Step 2	Wet the media slightly so that it forms a cake like solid, ensuring the media becomes less likely to leak or blow away should the bag break or puncture.
Step 3	Dispose of the bag in trash dumpster as the product is not hazardous waste.
Step 4	Demilitarize the cylinder by separating the discharged cylinder from the nozzle head and drill, torch or cut a hole into the cylinder body making it unserviceable for further use.
Step 5	Rinse out cylinder and place into scrap metal bins along with any clips, handles and other metal parts.
NOTE	Fire extinguishers must be inspected monthly.
NOTE	If a fire extinguisher containing halon is found, contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team (ECAT) at 526-0978/0979 /8000/0755/9176 immediately.



Fire extinguisher.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Only certified technicians can open and repair halon fire suppressant systems. For additional information concerning air pollutants, contact the [DPW Air Program Manager](#) at 526-6601.

Contact the Installation Safety Office for specific management procedures at 526-8048. Contact the Fort Carson Fire Department at 526-2679 for questions concerning the proper type of fire extinguishers to be used in your facility.

Reference: Fort Carson Regulation 420-5 for Fire Prevention and Protection.



Air Quality, Zero Waste & Sustainable Procurement

FLAMMABLE MATERIAL STORAGE LOCKER

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Mismanagement of a flammable storage locker can become a safety hazard and has the potential to cause a fire, explosion and other serious accidents. The Hazardous Material Control Center (HMCC) establishes a single point of control and accountability over the requisitioning, receipt, distribution, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Conduct and/or update inventory of material stored within the flammable locker.
Step 2	Segregate incompatible products.
Step 3	Flammable lockers must meet Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)/ National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)/ American National Standards Institute (ANSI) requirements for capacity, compatibility, containment, and fire resistance.
NOTE	Paint is to be stored in a heated building to prevent freezing.
NOTE	Incompatibles are: flammables, corrosives, pesticides, oxidizers, water reactives, and air reactives.



Flammable storage locker.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Logistics Readiness Center – Hazardous Materials Control Center ([HMCC](#)) at building 400, 526-5349, the Installation Safety Office at 526-8048 or the Fort Carson Fire and Emergency Services at 526-2679.



Air Quality, Zero Waste & Sustainable Procurement

FLUORESCENT BULBS AND MERCURY CONTAINING LAMPS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Small quantities of mercury, antimony, cadmium, barium, and lead are used to manufacture fluorescent bulbs and mercury vapor lamps. All used lamps including fluorescent bulbs and mercury containing lamps collected on Fort Carson are recycled and are managed under the [Universal Waste Rule](#) at the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF).

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Inventory bulbs and separate them by type.
Step 2	Properly fill out and sign FC Form 44-E (Waste Turn-In [WAYTI] Sheet).
Step 3	Person who has signed the WAYTI Sheet must have completed the Hazardous Waste Awareness Training within the past year. Contact the ECAT or HWSF to coordinate training.
Step 4	Take bulbs and supporting documentation to the HWSF.
NOTE	Fort Carson requires universal wastes to be turned-in within 24 hours.



Fluorescent bulbs must be turned in within 24 hours of replacement.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.



Air Quality, Zero Waste & Sustainable Procurement

FURNITURE / APPLIANCES

CIVILIAN

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Furniture and appliances must not be discarded in dumpsters. Recycling, as opposed to disposal, reduces energy usage, air pollution (from [incineration](#)), and water pollution (from [landfilling](#)) by reducing the need for "conventional" waste disposal and lowers [greenhouse gas](#) emissions as compared to virgin production. Discarded furniture and/or appliances are a solid waste. Fort Carson's Installation [Recycling Policy](#) mandates all installation activities, contractors and tenant organizations participate in recycle programs.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	The Recycle Center near the PX accepts furniture for the local thrift shop. Broken furniture can be discarded here. smaller electronic devices can be recycled as well.
NOTE	No furniture/appliances from off post can be brought on post for disposal; it is a violation of federal law.
NOTE	You should always make attempts to donate used furniture and appliances to charitable organizations, thrift stores, or second hand shops before throwing them away.



Do not abandon or throw furniture or appliances in dumpsters.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact [DPW Solid Waste Recycle Program](#) at 526-5898.



Zero Waste

GAS CYLINDERS

NON REUSABLE / SINGLE USE CONTAINERS (I.E., PROPANE, ETHER, MAPP) / AIRGAS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Propane, ether, and other pressurized bottles have hazards associated with fire and pressurized containers. Non-refillable propane, ether, and MAPP gas bottles are used for plumbing operations, personal heating, and vehicle operations.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Segregate empty cylinders from cylinders containing material.
Step 2	Ensure you have the most current Material Data Safety Sheet (MSDS) available for cylinders containing product to turn-in.
Step 3	Properly fill out FC FORM 44-E (Waste Turn-In [WAYTI] Sheet).
Step 4	Person who signs the WAYTI Sheet must have completed the Hazardous Waste Awareness Training within the past year. Contact the ECAT or HWSF to coordinate training
Step 5	Take cylinders and supporting documentation to the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF).
NOTE	Tanks filled with oxygen must be separated from flammable gas cylinders by a minimum of 20 feet.
NOTE	Do not vent cylinders to the atmosphere.
NOTE	Use the Defense Supply Center Richmond Industrial Gas Support Program for industrial compressed gases, excluding ozone depleting substances.



MAPP cylinders

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.



Air Quality, Zero Waste & Sustainable Procurement

GLASS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Recycling, as opposed to disposal, reduces energy usage, air pollution (from [incineration](#)), and water pollution (from [landfilling](#)) by reducing the need for "conventional" waste disposal and lowers [greenhouse gas](#) emissions as compared to virgin production. Glass is a solid waste recycled on Fort Carson. Fort Carson's Installation [Recycling Policy](#) mandates all installation activities, contractors, and tenant organizations participate in recycle programs.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Remove lids/caps (metal lids should also be recycled).
Step 2	Place glass in green dumpsters marked with yellow "Glass Only" sign.
Step 3	Close lid of the container.
NOTE	For recycle points on Fort Carson see the " Recyclables " Fact Sheet.
NOTE	Not allowed: window glass, windshields, aquarium tanks, ceramics, pottery, china plates, light bulbs, and fluorescent bulbs.
NOTE	Coordination should be made with the Solid Waste Recycle Program to have containers on site during clean-up operations and to start your recycle program (click the link below in the General Information section to contact them).
NOTE	See the " Fluorescent Bulbs and Mercury Containing Lamps " Fact Sheet for specific disposal guidance of those items.



Fort Carson recycles glass.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For more information on recycling, contact [DPW Solid Waste Recycle Program](#) at 526-5898.



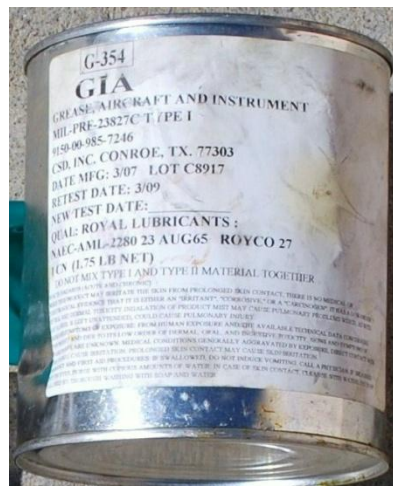
GREASE (MAINTENANCE)

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Grease Automotive and Artillery (GAA) contains petroleum hydrocarbons and additives. Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for specific hazards. Grease contaminated with dirt, water, or other materials is a non-hazardous industrial waste due to the petroleum constituents.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Store used grease (grease used in maintenance operations, not in tubes) in an appropriate container marked as "Used Grease".
Step 2	Make sure container is closed and placed so as to prevent spills.
Step 3	When container is full, properly fill out FC Form 44-E (Waste Turn-In [WAYTI] Sheet).
Step 4	Person who signs the WAYTI Sheet must have completed the Hazardous Waste Awareness Training within the past year. Contact the ECAT or HWSF to coordinate training
Step 5	Take containers and supporting documentation to the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF).
NOTE	Expired grease tubes are turned in to the HWSF along with the MSDS and proper training. If tubes are not expired, turn in to the Hazardous Material Control Center (HMCC), building 400, for free issue.
NOTE	Thoroughly wipe parts off with an approved shop towel (red rag) before cleaning parts in part washers. Follow Step 1 for used grease placement.



Maintenance grease.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.



Zero Waste & Sustainable Procurement

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

When improperly disposed of, household hazardous waste (HHW) can create a potential risk to people and the environment. Household chemicals cannot be shipped with household goods when moving. Leftover household products that contain corrosive, toxic, ignitable, or reactive ingredients are considered to be HHW. Products such as paints, aerosol cans, cleaners, oils, batteries, automotive products, expired medications, fireworks, propane cylinders, and pesticides that contain potentially hazardous ingredients require special care when disposed.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	The Fort Carson PX recycle point collects Household Hazardous Waste from soldiers who are PCSing and ETSing. Copies of orders must be presented when turning in the materials
Step 2	All other Soldiers and family members may take unwanted household chemicals and electronics to the El Paso Household Hazardous Waste Facility.
Step 3	Call 520-7878 for more information.
Step 4	Reference the El Paso County Household Hazardous Waste Facility website for turn-in dates and times along with items that will be received.
NOTE	A donation of nonperishable food items is encouraged.
NOTE	Materials being turned in at the PX Recycle point must be in their original containers and be properly labeled. Large quantities may be turned away as the collection point has limited space.



Household hazardous waste is accepted by the El Paso Household Hazardous Waste Facility.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the [El Paso County, Household Hazardous Waste Facility](#) at 520-7878, the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.



Zero Waste

INJECTORS

ATROPINE / MARK I KITS / ATNAA

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

These items present both injection and safety hazards. Atropine, Mark I Kits, and Antidote Treat Nerve Agent Autoinjectors (ATNAA) are all controlled medical items and require special storage and tracking at Evans Army Community Hospital (EACH) Logistics Section.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	All Atropine Injectors, Mark I Kits, and ATNAA (used or unused) must be returned to EACH, Logistics Section.
Step 2	Fill out DA Form 3161 with Stock Number, Lot Number, Expiration Date, and Quantity.
Step 3	Call 526-7507 to arrange a turn-in time.
NOTE	Found diazepam injectors must be reported immediately to the Military Police.



Atropine and other injectors.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176, Evans Army Hospital Environmental Health at 526-7922 or your Battalion Aid Station if applicable.



Zero Waste & Sustainable Procurement

MATERIAL MANAGEMENT (HAZARDOUS)

TURN-IN PROCEDURES FOR UNSERVICEABLE AND SERVICEABLE MATERIAL / EMPTY CONTAINERS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

The storage of excess hazardous materials past the 15-day allotted garrison stock levels can cause shelf-life limits to expire resulting in otherwise usable material becoming a waste. The process of characterizing, shipping, and ultimately disposing of a waste is time consuming and costly. Ensuring hazardous material is used properly keeps all associated costs to a minimum.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Serviceable, hazardous material (unopened with container in like-new condition) must be turned in to the Hazardous Material Control Center (HMCC), building 400, for processing.
Step 2	The HMCC will make the determination on whether a material is unserviceable or not. If deemed unserviceable, material must then be turned in to the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF), bldg 9246 for disposal.
Step 3	Empty 5-gallon (or less) POL containers must be gravity-drained (for 24 hours), scraped, etc. of all residual product before being placed in the scrap metal or plastic recycle containers located on-site or at building 155.
NOTE	Leaks and oil stains around scrap metal containers can result from insufficient drainage
NOTE	Contact the HWSF for their specific turn-in procedures for unserviceable material.



Materials ready for issue at the HMCC.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Hazardous Materials Control Center (HMCC) at 526-2979, the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176, or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF) at 526-0980.

For more information on recycling, contact [DPW Solid Waste Recycle Program](#) at 526-5898.



Air Quality, Zero Waste & Sustainable Procurement

MATERIAL MANAGEMENT (HAZARDOUS)

PROCUREMENT / HMCC INDOCTRINATION

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

The storage of excess materials can cause shelf-life limits to expire resulting in usable material becoming a waste. The process of characterizing, shipping, and ultimately disposing of a waste is time consuming and costly. Ensuring hazardous material is used properly keeps all associated costs to a minimum.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Units must complete an indoctrination process with the Hazardous Material Control Center (HMCC) in order to pick up material.
Step 2	Take HMCC personnel your Class III DODAAC number with a completed DA Form 1687 (signature card) and Assumption of Command Order letter.
Step 3	HMCC personnel will load your palletized items for you; be sure you have a government vehicle capable of carrying the material at the time of pick-up. Small items can be hand-loaded into vehicles.
Step 4	In order to ensure materials do not become a waste, units must establish and follow procedures to manage shelf-life and associated extensions.
Step 5	Ensure materials are stored out of adverse weather conditions, and prevent accidental spills or releases to the environment.
NOTE	For return of empty POL containers and/or other materials, see the " Material Management(Hazardous) " Fact Sheet; Turn-In Procedures.



The HMCC is located at building 400.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Hazardous Materials Control Center (HMCC) at 526-2979 or the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176.



Air Quality, Zero Waste & Sustainable Procurement

MOP / CLEANING WATER

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Mop and or cleaning water can contaminate storm water and groundwater. Mop water is generated from routine housekeeping operations and may have contaminants that could harm the environment if not properly handled.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Mop water should be discharged to an available mop sink, interior floor drain, or wash rack.
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NOTE	Disposal to ground, vehicle hard stands, parking lots, storm sewers, or ditches is not permitted.
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Mop water should not be dumped on the ground.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the [DPW Division Water Program Manager](#) at 526-1730 or the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000 /0755/9176.



Sustainable Development

MRE HEATERS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Meals Ready-To-Eat (MRE), which contain Flameless Ration Heaters (FRH), consist of a plastic bag containing a piece of fiberboard and powdered magnesium or magnesium alloys along with other materials which is a water reactive chemical. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that an individual MRE containing an FRH is not reactive hazardous waste and may be disposed of as non-hazardous solid waste. This finding applies to all FRHs packed with MRE's issued or in stock.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	When FRHs have been activated with water and used for their intended purpose, i.e., to heat rations, the heater can be disposed of in the regular trash.
Step 2	Un-used FRHs should be stored in a dry place and used for its intended purpose when the opportunity presents itself. Every effort should be made to use the FRHs instead of disposing of them.
Step 3	In the event it has been determined that un-used FRHs are going to be disposed of, they must be turned in to the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF), building 9246, for disposal. Under no circumstance can un-used FRHs be disposed of as regular trash.



MRE heaters should be used and not thrown away.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.



Zero Waste & Sustainable Procurement

OIL / WATER SEPARATOR

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

During maintenance operations water and oil can become mixed. Water cannot be disposed of into above ground storage tanks. Oil water separators serve as wastewater pretreatment before discharge into industrial wastewater systems.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Take container of oil and water mixture and pour into the oil and water separator.
Step 2	Once the oil and water separator becomes full, drain water into the wash rack or interior maintenance bay drains in new motorpools and the remaining oil should be collected and placed into the used oil storage tank.
NOTE	Every attempt must be made to prevent mixing of fuels and introducing contaminants into the oil and water separator.
NOTE	An oil and water separator can be made from a 55-gallon drum and placed within the maintenance area.
NOTE	Contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team (ECAT) for training and instructions on how to make an oil/water separator.



Oil/Water separator made from a 55-gallon drum.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.



Zero Waste & Sustainable Development

PAINT

OIL BASED PAINT AND STAIN / LATEX BASED PAINT / STAIN / CHEMICAL AGENT RESISTANT COMPOUND (CARC)

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Paints and paint related material may contain chemicals that may be flammable. Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for specific hazards. Spent materials such as gloves, stir sticks, and old material removed during replacement, could be considered hazardous waste. Un-used paint requires a proper waste determination for disposal.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Ensure you have the most current MSDS available for the paint being turned-in.
Step 2	Properly fill out FC Form 44-E (Waste Turn-In [WAYTI] Sheet).
Step 3	Person who signs the WAYTI Sheet must have completed the Hazardous Waste Awareness Training within the past year. Contact the ECAT or HWSF to coordinate training
Step 4	Take paint and supporting documentation to the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF).
NOTE	Paint is to be stored in a temperature controlled building to prevent freezing and should be used until it is completely gone. Once gone and can is completely dry, place it into a scrap metal recycle bin.
NOTE	Soldiers can apply CARC paint by a brush or roller outdoors and for minor touch-ups or stenciling. Paint can only be acquired from the Hazardous Material Control Center (HMCC). Ensure proper personal protective equipment (PPE) is used.
NOTE	No sanding, welding, or aggressively abrading CARC-containing surfaces as the material can be considered hazardous.



The HWSF collects all paints.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.



Air Quality, Zero Waste & Sustainable Procurement

PAPER

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Recycling, as opposed to disposal, reduces energy usage, air pollution (from [incineration](#)), and water pollution (from [landfilling](#)) by reducing the need for "conventional" waste disposal and lowers [greenhouse gas](#) emissions as compared to virgin production. Paper and paper products are a solid waste recycled on Fort Carson. Fort Carson's Installation [Recycling Policy](#) mandates all installation activities, contractors, and tenant organizations participate in recycle programs.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Place mixed paper products in green dumpsters marked with yellow "Mixed Paper" sign or within blue tote located within your facility.
Step 2	Close lid of the container.
NOTE	For recycle points on Fort Carson see the " Recyclables " Fact Sheet. To request a paper recycling tote for your facility, call 526-5898.
NOTE	It is not necessary to remove staples.
NOTE	Paperboard (cereal box type construction) can be placed in mixed paper totes and other mixed paper recycling containers.
NOTE	Coordination can be made with the Solid Waste Recycle Program to have large containers on site during cleanup operations if necessary.



Fort Carson recycles all types of paper products.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For more information on recycling contact [DPW Solid Waste Recycle Program](#) at 526-5898.



Zero Waste

PART WASHERS

SEE PAGE 51 FOR TEMPORARY PROCEDURE CHANGE

CLARUS AND INLAND TECH MODELS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

There are numerous part washers and weapon cleaners on Fort Carson that are either serviced by Safety Kleen or maintained by the DPW. These units contain PRF 680 Type II cleaner. New PRF Type II is not considered a hazardous waste. Once it is contaminated with whatever is being cleaned, the resulting mixture may fall under a hazardous classification, depending on whether or not the material cleaned is hazardous. DPW changes the filters and manages the cleaner in each part washer through a distillation process conducted on Fort Carson.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Do not change or remove solvent. All solvent changes or solvent additions must be coordinated through DPW (Clarus and Inland Tech machines only).
Step 2	If solvent is a little dirty, it will still clean parts. The determination to change solvent will be made by the DPW Part Washer Service Technician.
Step 3	Remove excess grease and oil from all parts before cleaning.
Step 4	Always ensure lid is closed when not in operation to prevent contamination.
NOTE	Store used grease in an appropriate container marked as "Used Grease" (see the Grease Fact Sheet).
NOTE	Never empty oil filters or drip pans into part washer.
NOTE	Do not purchase cleaner or solvent for the part washer. Part washers are managed and maintained by the DPW to include cleaner and filter changes.



Clarus parts washer.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the RCRA Program Manager at 526-1686 or the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.



Air Quality, Zero Waste & Sustainable Procurement

TEMPORARY PROCEDURE CHANGE:

PART WASHER MAINTENANCE

CLARUS AND INLAND TECH MODELS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

There are over 200 part washers and weapon cleaners on Fort Carson. These units contain PRF 680 Type II solvent. Currently, there is not a service contract for fluid exchange and maintenance. For this period of time please follow the instructions below. Be aware that the solvent may be hazardous; take all precautions noted in the MSDS and follow PPE recommendations.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

- Step 1** **ONLY** order/purchase (through the HMCC) solvent that meets MIL-PFR-680 Type II requirements. Do not use “dry cleaning solvent”, mo-gas or JP8. Approved NSN solvents are listed below:
- 4250-01-595-9601 5 gallon can; Breakthrough {\$413.00}
 - 6850-01-474-2316 55gallon drum; Current solvent in most parts washers {734.21}
 - 6850-01-474-2317 5 gallon can {\$81.36}
 - 6850-01-378-0698 15 gallon drum {\$316.75}
- Step 2** Pump the spent solvent from the parts washer by placing the hose connected to the machine into an empty drum, and using the lever at the bottom of the unit to hand pump the material into the drum. Place the spent solvent into a metal drum labeled “Used Solvent”, and deliver to the HWSF (Building 9246) by the end of the working shift. **DO NOT dispose of solvents or other cleaning fluids via the industrial, sanitary or storm sewers.**
- Step 3** Filter replacements for the Clarus parts washers are available. Contact the HWSF (526-0980) if new filters are needed.
- Step 4** Replace with clean solvent by adding directly to the parts washer sink. The Clarus machines hold approximately 27 gallons of solvent. The Inland Tech machines hold approximately 48 gallons of solvent.
- NOTE** Never empty oil filters or drip pans into part washer. Keep the lid closed when not in use. Remove excess grease from parts prior to cleaning with shop rags.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For further information contact the RCRA program manager at 526-1686 or the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-4340/8000/0978/0755/0979 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980

PESTICIDES / HERBICIDES / RODENTICIDES

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Insecticides, rodenticides, and herbicides are all pesticides intended to prevent, destroy or repel insects, rodents, and plants. These chemicals could harm your health and the environment if not handled properly. With the exception of the self-help weed control program sponsored by Directorate of Public Works and personal insect repellents, only Colorado State and/or DoD certified pesticide applicators are authorized to use of pesticides on Post.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Maintain product marking, labeling and identification on containers.
Step 2	Handle, store, and use in accordance with the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and product label.
Step 3	Inventory items and turn in products that are expired or no longer needed.
Step 4	Contact the Installation Pest Management Coordinator for proper material handling and disposition instructions.
NOTE	Structural pest control at Fort Carson and the PCMS is performed under contract. Occupants should request pest control service by placing a service call through the main telephone number at 526-5141.
NOTE	Weed control at Fort Carson and the PCMS is performed under contract and through our self-help weed control program. Call the work order number at 526-5345 to request weed control service or obtain information on self-help.
NOTE	Housing area residents should contact the Fort Carson Family Housing Work Order Service Desk at 579-1606 for pest control service.



Insecticides, rodenticides and herbicides can be extremely harmful.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the [DPW Pest Management Coordinator](#) at 524-2124.

Pesticides are categorized based on the level of toxicity:

CAT I – DANGER/POISON, highly toxic, lethal dose (LD) 0-50mg/kg

CAT II – WARNING, moderately toxic, LD 50-500 mg/kg

CAT III – CAUTION, slightly toxic, LD 500-5000 mg/kg

CAT IV – CAUTION, very low toxicity, LD >5000 mg/kg



Air Quality, Sustainable Development & Sustainable Training Lands

PLASTICS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Recycling, as opposed to disposal, reduces energy usage, air pollution (from [incineration](#)), and water pollution (from [landfilling](#)) by reducing the need for "conventional" waste disposal and lowers [greenhouse gas](#) emissions as compared to virgin production. Plastic is a solid waste recycled on Fort Carson. Fort Carson's Installation [Recycling Policy](#) mandates all installation activities, contractors, and tenant organizations participate in recycle programs.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Place plastic products in green dumpsters marked with yellow "Plastic Only" sign located across Fort Carson. Use containers within your facility as well. All plastics are recycled on Fort Carson.
Step 2	Close lid of the container.
NOTE	Polystyrene (Styrofoam) is not recycled on Fort Carson and should be disposed of in trash dumpsters.
NOTE	Coordination should be made with the Solid Waste Recycle Program to have containers on site during clean-up operations and to start your recycle program (click the link below in the General Information section to contact them).
NOTE	For recycle points on Fort Carson see the " Recyclables " Fact Sheet.



Fort Carson recycles all plastics.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the [DPW Solid Waste Recycle Program](#) at 526-5898.



Zero Waste

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB)

BALLASTS / CAPACITORS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

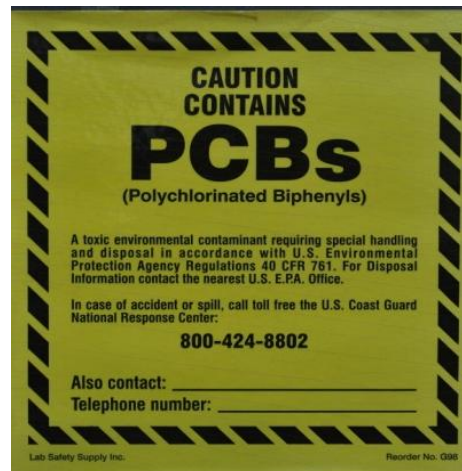
[PCBs](#) are a type of toxic chemical. They are suspected human carcinogens and have been shown to be teratogenic (capable of inducing mutations in the offspring of affected organisms). PCBs are most commonly found in electrical transformers and capacitors, air conditioning equipment and lighting ballasts.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1 During non-routine building and facility maintenance or building demolition, all ballasts and capacitors must be removed and controlled by those conducting the activity.

Step 2 Contact DPW, Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF) for specific turn-in guidance.

NOTE If you have found a ballast or any other item suspected of containing PCBs on Fort Carson, please call 526-1725 or 526-1687.



Ballasts and capacitors may contain PCBs and must be disposed of properly.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact [DPW Asbestos/Lead and Toxics Program](#) at 526-1725 or 526-1687.

Fort Carson requires that ballasts be tracked. Contractors are not authorized to sign disposal manifests; this must be coordinated with the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.



Zero Waste

PRINTER AND TONER CARTRIDGES

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Recycling, as opposed to disposal, reduces energy usage, air pollution (from [incineration](#)), and water pollution (from [landfilling](#)) by reducing the need for "conventional" waste disposal and lowers [greenhouse gas](#) emissions as compared to virgin production. Printer and toner cartridges are a solid waste recycled on Fort Carson. Fort Carson's Installation [Recycling Policy](#) mandates all installation activities, contractors, and tenant organizations participate in recycle programs.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Place empty toner/printer cartridges in original container or packaging if possible.
Step 2	Place cartridges near recycle bins within your building or take to the Recycle Center located at building 155.
NOTE	Coordination should be made with the Solid Waste Recycle Program to have containers on site during clean-up operations and to start your recycle program (click the link below in the General Information section to contact them).
NOTE	For recycle points on Fort Carson see the " Recyclables " Fact Sheet.



Fort Carson recycles ink and toner cartridges.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For more information on recycling, contact [DPW Solid Waste Recycle Program](#) at 526-5898.



Zero Waste

PURGING

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Fuel container/vehicles contain residue that may be dangerous during maintenance or transportation. Purging solution must be emptied onto an approved wash rack or at the Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant to prevent the contamination of ground water. Purging solution mixed with fuel can be considered hazardous if not properly disposed of.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Call 526-4074 to make an appointment at the Free Oil Separator (FOS) facility located at building 3709 near gate 20.
Step 2	Drain all products from tank/container, filter separator, manifold, and lines into an approved container for reuse.
Step 3	Fill tank/container ½ full with water and add Simple Green or other approved cleaning product then fill completely with water. Ratio of cleaning product to water is 6 gallons of cleaner per 2500 gallon tanker.
Step 4	Drive or move tank/container in a manner to agitate solution to cleanse inside tank/container (approximately 5 miles). The purging solution should be reused between tankers as much as possible (up to three tankers).
Step 5	Drain solutions at the Industrial Wastewater Treatment Facility, building 3709 (FOS). Vent tank/container to ensure no fumes remain for a 24-hour period. Repeat steps #3 -5 until no residue is present.
NOTE	No vehicle or container will be transferred or turned in for storage or maintenance conducted unless this process is performed.
NOTE	The fire department no longer conducts inspections. Cleaned and purged tankers are turned in to LRC with a memo stating the fuel container/vehicles have been sufficiently cleaned and purged.



Fuel purging solution discharging at the Free Oil Separator, building 3709.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980. Contact the Free Oil Separator (FOS) facility at 526-4074.



Sustainable Development & Sustainable Training Lands

RECYCLABLES

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Recycling, as opposed to disposal, reduces energy usage, air pollution (from [incineration](#)), and water pollution (from [landfilling](#)) by reducing the need for "conventional" waste disposal and lowers [greenhouse](#) gas emissions as compared to virgin production. Most items can be recycled on Fort Carson, including: aluminum cans, scrap metal, paper, cardboard, plastic, wood, glass, ink and toner cartridges, etc. Fort Carson's Installation [Recycling Policy](#) requires all organizations to recycle all acceptable materials.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Remove lids/caps and rinse any containers (metal lids should also be recycled) for pest avoidance. Compress cardboard before recycling.
Step 2	Separate and place recyclables in appropriately marked dumpsters (all facilities should have recycle containers located within their buildings).
Step 3	Close lid of the container.
NOTE	Recycle Point Locations include by not limited to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Recycle Center at building 155, • the PX drop off point • North of Wolf Dining Facility parking lot • The Commissary parking lot • Evans Hospital parking lot • Building 1129 parking lot
NOTE	Polystyrene (Styrofoam) is not recycled on Fort Carson and should be disposed of in the trash.
NOTE	Coordination should be made with the Solid Waste Recycle Program to have containers on site during clean-up operations and to start your recycle program (click the link below in the General Information section to contact them).
NOTE	Fort Carson recycles plastic , wood , scrap metal , glass , ink and toner cartridges , batteries for civilian vehicles , batteries for military vehicles , batteries for electronics , paper , cardboard , brass , cooking oil , oil filters , aerosol cans , 3-ring binders, porcelain, fluorescent bulbs , used oil , electronics, and antifreeze .



Fort Carson recycles almost everything. Contact the Solid Waste Recycle Program for questions concerning what is or is not recycled.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information about what is recycled on Fort Carson, contact the [DPW Solid Waste Recycle Program](#) at 526-5898.



Zero Waste

RED RAGS / SHOP TOWELS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Cloth rags saturated with petroleum, oils, and lubricant (POL) or other materials may be flammable and/or toxic. Failure to manage shop towels using a permitted laundry service puts Fort Carson in jeopardy of receiving fines and penalties. Fort Carson uses a laundering service which uses a solvent-based dry cleaning process to clean the rags or a water-washing commercial laundry with all appropriate waste water discharge permits from the local municipal waste water treatment plant as required by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	The Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF), located at building 9246, issues and receives the only shop towels authorized for use on the installation. Towels are exchanged on a 1-for-1 basis.
Step 2	Shop towels are issued and received at the HWSF, no appointment is necessary.
Step 3	Show towels are accountable; develop internal controls to maintain accountability.
NOTE	The purchase of shop towels or rags from Envision is authorized only if they are put into the current exchange program. Disposal or laundering of the items both on and off the installation is not allowed.
NOTE	Each unit will be allotted a predetermined quantity of shop towels for use.
NOTE	Used shop towels must be stored in a closed container. Never throw towels into the trash.



Rags must be accounted for and managed properly.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.

Reference: CDPHE Compliance Bulletin, [Contaminated Shop Towels and Reusable Absorbents](#).



Zero Waste & Sustainable Procurement

REFRIGERANTS / OZONE DEPLETING COMPOUNDS (ODC)

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

When [Ozone Depleting Compounds](#) (ODC) are vented into the atmosphere, they rise into the stratospheric ozone layer and deplete the ozone layer that screens the earth from the harmful ultraviolet (UV-B) radiation. Overexposure to these rays can lead to skin cancer, cataracts and weakened immune systems. It can also damage food crops. Most of these compounds also contribute to the global warming phenomenon due to their excellent thermal properties.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	If refrigerants are being used, all technicians must be EPA certified for the type of equipment being serviced.
Step 2	Obtain the "Refrigerant/ODC Compliance Plan" from the DPW- ED Air Program (see General Information for contact information).
Step 3	All service records must be recorded in the motor pool ODC Service Log each time refrigerant service is performed.
Step 4	All cylinders must be labeled . At a minimum, labels should include the refrigerant type, CAS number, UN number, and a venting prohibition warning. Recovery cylinders shall be painted with a gray body with a yellow shoulder (see photo).
NOTE	Only use certified recovery equipment.
NOTE	Handle all mixed refrigerants as hazardous waste.
NOTE	Transport cylinders in a secure upright position or load into racks that are secured to the vehicle or pack in crates that will not overturn. Ensure the valve protection cap is in place.



Recovery cylinder.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information concerning air pollutants, and to obtain the Refrigerant/ODC Compliance Plan contact the [DPW Air Program Manager](#) at 526-6601.



Air Quality, Zero Waste & Sustainable Procurement

REFRIGERATION UNITS

GOVERNMENT

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Military appliances (government property) require special handling and disposal procedures. These items must not be discarded in dumpsters. Many appliances also contain Freon which contributes to ozone depletion. Overexposure to chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) may cause dizziness, loss of concentration, central nervous system depression, and/or cardiac arrhythmia. Vapors displace air and can cause asphyxiation in confined spaces. Although non-flammable, their combustion products include hydrofluoric acid, and phosgene. The most common CFC is R-12 or Freon-12. Many CFCs have been widely used as refrigerants, propellants (in aerosol applications), and solvents.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Appliances must be cleared through the property book/hand receipt holder.
Step 2	Units or activities requiring support must submit DA Form 1687 (Signature Card) and Assumption of Command Orders to the Production Control Section located within building 8000.
Step 3	Arrangements must then be made with the Logistics Readiness Center for a technical inspection to be performed prior to repair, evacuation, or turn-in of unserviceable appliances on DA Form 2407.
Step 4	The technical inspection will determine the disposition of the appliance.
Step 5	This program will have all FREON equipped items de-serviced and issue a FREON drainage certification prior to the item being turned in to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) , Disposition Services for disposal.
NOTE	Appliances must not be placed in trash dumpsters.



Do not dispose of appliances and furniture in dumpsters.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Appointments are required and can be made between the hours of 0730 – 1530, Monday through Friday, with the contractor at 526-5641.

For additional information concerning air pollutants, and to obtain the Refrigerant/ODC Compliance Plan contact the [DPW Air Program Manager](#) at 526-6601.



Air Quality, Zero Waste & Sustainable Procurement

REGULATED MEDICAL WASTE

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Improper handling of sharps can lead to an accidental needle stick. Regulated Medical Waste (RMW) is waste generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animal which is capable of causing disease or which if not handled properly poses a risk to an individual or a community. These items may be generated during FTX's, medical training i.e., combat life saver, EMT, or combat medic. For more detailed description see MEDCOM Regulation 40-35, Management of Regulated Medical Waste.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Determine if waste is Regulated Medical Waste (RMW). Do not mix RMW with non RMW, such as regular garbage.
Step 2	Place in RMW bag (with biohazard sign) if available, otherwise place in a sturdy and thick garbage bag. Label the bag with contents.
Step 3	Securely tie and/or seal the bag.
Step 4	Carry sealed bag by its neck, transport, and turn in to the nearest aid station, medical clinic, or hospital.
NOTE	Medical training exercises may use moulage (medical makeup) to create realism. When disposing of moulage materials, liquids should be discarded in sanitary sewer (sink drain) and other moulage items placed in dark plastic bags for disposal in the trash.



Sturdy, tear resistant, 3 mil thick bag with biohazard sign.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact your unit's Environmental Science and Engineer Officer or your Battalion Aid Station.

Reference [MEDCOM Regulation 40-35](#), Management of Regulated Medical Waste.



Zero Waste

SCRAP METAL

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Recycling, as opposed to disposal, reduces energy usage, air pollution (from [incineration](#)), and water pollution (from [landfilling](#)) by reducing the need for "conventional" waste disposal and lowers [greenhouse gas](#) emissions as compared to virgin production. Scrap metal is considered a solid waste recycled on Fort Carson. Fort Carson's Installation [Recycling Policy](#) mandates all installation activities, contractors, and tenant organizations participate in recycle programs.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Place metal in dumpsters marked with yellow "Aluminum/Tin Cans" sign within unit area or others located on the installation. If the dumpster is full call 526-5898 to empty.
NOTE	All accountable and serviceable equipment no longer needed must be turned into LRC or through the organization's appropriate supply channels.
NOTE	All DEMIL required items CANNOT be placed in metal roll-off container for recycling. Contact your supply for further instructions for turn-in to Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Disposition Services .
NOTE	Scrap metal contaminated with chemical agent resistant coating (CARC) cannot be turned in as scrap metal and must be turned into the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Disposition Services with the proper paperwork.
NOTE	For recycle points on Fort Carson see the " Recyclables " Fact Sheet.
NOTE	Coordination should be made with the Solid Waste Recycle Program to have containers on site during clean-up operations and to start your recycle program (click the link below in the General Information section to contact them).



Fort Carson recycles all types of metal.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information on recycling contact [DPW Solid Waste Recycle Program](#) at 526-5898.



Zero Waste

SECONDARY CONTAINMENT

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Secondary containments are designed for the purpose of preventing leaks and spills. All containments are accountable property book items. Turn in of these items must be coordinated through the unit/activity hand receipt holder or property book officer.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Check the unit/activity property book to see if secondary containment is on the installation property book. The secondary containment systems should stay with the building they are placed at.
Step 2	Contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team (ECAT) and Unit Safety Officer to evaluate secondary containments for serviceability. If parts are needed, the unit is responsible for purchasing them. Contact the MSE G-4 for assistance.
Step 3	If the secondary containment is not on the installation property book, it should be added.
Step 4	If the secondary containment system is not needed by the unit, contact the MSE G-4 for assistance and disposition.
Step 5	If the containments is unserviceable; contact the MSE G-4 for disposition instructions.
NOTE	Ensure that containment plugs and valves are installed and in the off position at all times.
NOTE	Secondary containment is required for 55-gallon drums and larger. See the "Containers With Material" Fact Sheet.



Fueler with secondary containment.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Contact Mission Support Element (MSE) G-4 for assistance: 526-9055 or 503-0192

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176.



Sustainable Development & Sustainable Training Lands

SOLVENT DISPOSAL

ACETONE / TOLUENE / XYLENE / MINERAL SPIRITS / MEK AND RELATED THINNERS AND CLEANERS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Solvent and solvent related material may contain chemicals that may be flammable. Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for specific hazards. Solvents are often used in maintenance operations for parts cleaning, surface preparation as well as paint stripping and removal and may be considered hazardous waste.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Ensure you have the most current MSDS available for product to turn-in.
Step 2	Properly fill out FC Form 44-E (Waste Turn-In [WAYTI] Sheet).
Step 3	Person who signs the WAYTI Sheet must have completed the Hazardous Waste Training. Contact the ECAT or HWSF to coordinate training.
Step 4	Take material and supporting documentation to the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF).



Acetone, thinners, and other solvents may be flammable.

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ([HWSF](#)) at 526-0980.



Zero Waste

SPILL CLEAN UP AND REPORTING

(GARRISON ENVIRONMENT)

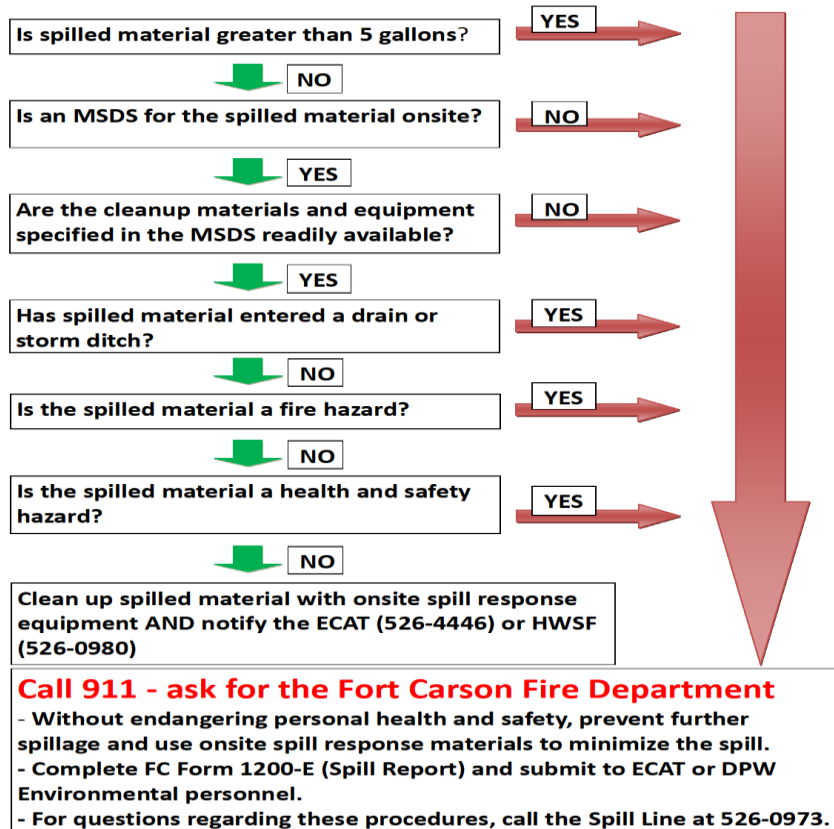
OIL / HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) can potentially contaminate storm water and ground water. JP8 and fuels contain materials that are flammable.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURE



GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information or a copy of the spill poster contact the Environmental Compliance and Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176.

Spills 5-gallons or more must be reported to the [DPW Installation Spill Coordinator](#) at 526-0973. Spills near or in storm drains must be reported to the [DPW Storm Water Program Manager](#) at 526-1697.

Spills occurring downrange are addressed in Fort Carson Regulations 385-63 (1.7) and 350-10, Chapter 4, Section f.11 and must be reported to Range Control immediately.



Sustainable Development & Sustainable Training Lands

SPILL KIT MATERIALS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Spill materials must be on hand in the field and in areas where spills are most likely to occur.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Spill kits should be in place at locations throughout the installation where the likelihood of a spill is present.
Step 2	Spill kits should be tailored to the material on hand.
Step 3	Enough spill kit absorbent material should be on hand to clean a spill coming from the largest container or source (3, 40 pound bags of kitty litter for a 55-gallon drum).
NOTE	Fort Carson does not provide spill kits to units, tenants or other organizations.



PS Magazine (conduct a search for "spill").

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the [DPW Installation Spill Coordinator](#) at 526-0973.

Sample Spill Kit:

Nitrile gloves
 Non-sparking shovel
 Dry sweep
 Dry sweep broom
 Plastic bags
 Absorbent socks, pads, and booms
 50-gallon wheeled trash can with lid
 Drum putty tube
 Tyvex coveralls

Absorbent Pads:

White - [hydrocarbons](#) (oil based fluids) only; will not pick up water
 Blue or gray - All fluids, hydrocarbons; not for acids
 Yellow - Aggressive chemicals; acids, bases, pesticides
 Pink - Absorbs high concentrations of acids, bases or unknown liquids



Sustainable Development & Sustainable Training Lands

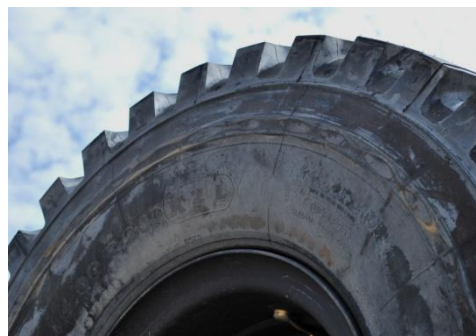
TIRES

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Tires are not permitted in landfills. Recycling, as opposed to disposal, reduces energy usage, air pollution (from [incineration](#)), and water pollution (from [landfilling](#)) by reducing the need for "conventional" waste disposal and lowers [greenhouse gas](#) emissions as compared to virgin production. Tires are solid waste which can be recycled.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Unit/military tires are considered a Class IX repair part. Ensure that tires are properly accounted for before disposal.
Step 2	Contact supporting unit SSA or contact the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Disposition Services to determine requirements for turn-in.
NOTE	For privately owned vehicle (POV) tires, the Auto Craft shop may be used to dismount tires from wheels. There is a \$2 per tire charge to dispose of used tires at the Fort Carson Auto Craft Shop located at building number 2427.
NOTE	POV tires may be taken to any store that sells tires for disposal and will require a small fee.
NOTE	Never dispose of tires in the trash.



Tires are recyclable.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176.

Call the Auto Craft Shop at 526-2147; closed on Mondays, Tuesdays, and holidays.



Zero Waste

TRASH (FIELD)

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Field trash may be contaminated with petroleum, oils and lubricant (POL), medical waste, recyclables, wood, and other items that may pose specific hazards. Recycling, as opposed to disposal, reduces energy usage, air pollution (from [incineration](#)), and water pollution (from [landfilling](#)) by reducing the need for "conventional" waste disposal and lowers [greenhouse gas](#) emissions as compared to virgin production. The Fort Carson Recycling Center is the designated location for disposal of field trash to avoid filling the unit trash containers and allow for disposal/recycling of all field training materials. The Recycling Center has a trash container on site along with recycling containers for glass, plastic, metal, cardboard, wood, and paper. Fort Carson's Installation [Recycling Policy](#) mandates all installation activities, contractors, and tenant organizations participate in recycle programs.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Leadership at every level should enforce the segregation of waste for recycling during field training operations.
Step 2	Take field trash and recycled items to the Fort Carson Recycling Center located near the PX and place items in appropriate containers.
Step 3	Close lid of the container.
NOTE	Taking all field trash and recycled items to the Fort Carson Recycling Center keeps unit containers from becoming full. If only a small amount is being disposed of or recycled, do so in the unit area.

PX COLLECTION/RECYCLE
OPERATING HOURS 0730-1500

- NO CONTRACTOR REFUSE ALLOWED
- NO HOUSEHOLD-TYPE FURNITURE or APPLIANCES TO BE ACCEPTED
- ALL RECYCLABLE ITEMS ARE ACCEPTED
- ALL TRASH/RECYCLABLE ITEMS MUST BE PLACED IN PROPER CONTAINERS
- ONLY TRASH (DOES NOT INCLUDE RECYCLABLE ITEMS) GENERATED ON FORT CARSON ALLOWED
- NO RECYCLABLE ITEMS or TRASH WILL BE LEFT OUTSIDE OF FENCE WHEN FACILITY IS CLOSED

Choose the appropriate container for your materials.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For more information on recycling contact [DPW Solid Waste Recycle Program](#) at 526-5898.



Zero Waste

USED OIL

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Used oil potentially contains traces of metals such as chromium, cadmium, and lead. These items have a flash point above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Used petroleum-based and synthetic oils are non-hazardous industrial waste and are collected on the installation for recycling.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Place used oil in an approved above ground storage tank (AST) clearly marked as "Used Oil".
Step 2	The amount of liquid in the tank must be documented when product is added using the Colorado Department of Public Health (CDPHE) approved "AST Ullage Log" form.
Step 3	ASTs must be inspected monthly using the CDPHE approved "Monthly Walk-Through Visual Inspection".
Step 4	For permitted tanks(660 gallons or more)submit ullage logs and inspection sheets to the AST/Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program Manager no later than the 10 th of the following month.
Step 4	A local contractor picks up the used oil on a recurring basis.
NOTE	Any deficiencies will be addressed by a work order and a copy kept on-hand.
NOTE	All spills on and/or around AST will be cleaned up immediately and all material used disposed of at the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF).
NOTE	Not allowed in the used oil AST: Synthetic oil (other than turbo shaft), antifreeze, fuel, brake fluid, nuts, bolts, dry sweep, etc.
NOTE	If tank becomes full or you do not have an AST, place used oil in a 55-gallon drum labeled with "Used Oil" and place next to the AST, for pickup. Drum(s) must be placed on secondary containment and protected from the elements.



Records must be maintained for the used oil storage tanks.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information or to have your container emptied, etc., contact the local contractor or the Environmental Compliance Assistance Team ([ECAT](#)) at 526-0978/0979/8000/0755/9176 or the AST/Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program Manager at 526-1687.



Zero Waste

WASH RACKS AND BAYS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Dirt, foreign materials, oil and grease washed from vehicles can potentially contaminate the wastewater systems and the environment. The Central Vehicle Wash Facility (CVWF) should be used to remove 95 percent of the gross contamination. Vehicles leaking oil are not allowed in the CVWF.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Eliminate all vehicle and equipment oil leaks.
Step 2	Initial pre-cleaning is recommended. Methods include wiping, scraping, brushing, sweeping, vacuuming, etc.
Step 3	Water from low pressure cold water and/or high pressure hot water operations should be directed to oil/water separators, authorized wash bays, or vehicle wash racks.
Step 4	Discharge to ground, vehicle hard stands, storm sewers, or ditches is prohibited.
NOTE	No vehicle washing unless at a designated wash rack or wash bay.



Central Vehicle Wash Facility (CVWF).

GENERAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the [DPW Water Program Manager](#) at 526-1730.

Reference: Fort Carson Regulation 700-5, Central Vehicle Wash Facility Use.



Sustainable Development & Sustainable Training Lands

WILDLIFE (DANGEROUS)

BEARS / MOUNTAIN LIONS / RATTLESNAKES/ COYOTES

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Do not attempt to approach or feed wildlife. You can avoid attracting bears by putting your garbage out the morning it's picked up. Never attempt to handle a rattlesnake as they can strike much faster than your reflexes can move. Mountain lions are very secretive by nature and seldom seen, but occasionally will prey on pets. Coyotes can become aggressive toward small children or pets in February (mating season) and May (pups).

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Keep distance from wildlife.
Step 2	Ensure safety of yourself and others by making sure they are aware of the location of the animal.
Step 3	Call a DES Officer at MP dispatch 526-2333
NOTE	Do not run or scream as this may trigger an attack from some wildlife.
NOTE	There are approximately 45,000 snake bites per year, of which 8,000 are venomous. Close to 100 people die each year from bee stings compared to the 8-12 from venomous snake bites.



Colorado has a two-strikes law; the second time a bear becomes a nuisance it's killed.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For more information on Wildlife contact DPW-Wildlife Program at 524-5395 or 526-8006.

WILDLIFE (MIGRATORY BIRDS)

SONGBIRDS / RAPTORS / RAVENS/ ETC

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Birds are generally harmless, but will occasionally defend their nest by swooping at people. Bird droppings may become undesirable at entry ways to buildings and can become a health concern. Birds can be very vocal on alarm calls, for intruders approaching near a nest, or during feeding times. Most birds on Fort Carson are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MTBA).

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Do not destroy the nest as a serious federal law could be broken and substantial fines given.
Step 2	Collect building number, POC, and general description of the location of the problem.
Step 3	Call a DES Officer at MP dispatch 526-2333
NOTE	Bird spikes are a cheap but highly effective solution to most bird nesting issues.
NOTE	It is illegal to possess a MBTA protected bird feather, except those taken in lawful hunting.



Meshed netting was used on this military building to keep Western Kingbirds from repeat nesting on the light fixture.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For more information on Wildlife contact DPW-Wildlife Program at 524-5395 or 526-8006.

WILDLIFE (PROBLEM CRITTERS)

RACCOONS / SKUNKS / RODENTS/ NON-VENOMOUS SNAKES/ ETC

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Do not attempt to approach or feed wildlife. You can avoid attracting raccoons by putting your garbage out the morning it's picked up, and by bringing pet food bowls inside each night. Wildlife such as raccoons, skunks, red foxes, can carry rabies, mange, distemper, or other diseases that can be transmitted to your household pets. Non-venomous snakes can have tetanus in their saliva.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Keep distance from wildlife.
Step 2	Ensure safety of yourself and others by making sure they are aware of the location of the animal.
Step 3	Call Pest Control at 526-5141 or DPW-Wildlife at 526-5395.
NOTE	If problem critter is in the Installation family housing area you need to call work order at 579-1605
NOTE	Rodent droppings can contain Hantavirus, a potentially fatal disease. Hantavirus is caught by aerosolizing and inhaling fecal material. Never attempt to sweep up rodent droppings. Take extra precaution and ensure area is well ventilated. Anything with the label "disinfectant" will kill the virus. Use a mop with water and your choice of disinfectant such as lysol, clorox, pineoil etc.



Snap traps still remain a cheap but highly effective solution to rodent control.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For more information on Wildlife contact DPW-Wildlife Program at 524-5395 or 526-8006.

WILDLIFE (SENSITIVE OR T&E SPECIES)

PRAIRIE DOGS / BURROWING OWLS

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Prairie dogs are considered a “keystone species” in which the lives of numerous animals depend on them. Prairie dogs modify their habitat “ecosystem engineers” by aerating the soil, changing seral stages of plants, and recycling nutrients back to the surface. Animals such as Mountain Plover, are attracted to the short and sparse vegetation that occur from prairie dog foraging.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Don't bivouac on prairie dog colonies
Step 2	Prairie dogs can carry the plague, so ensure your wearing insect repellent while training downrange. Rattlesnakes are often found in prairie dog colonies.
Step 3	Call a DPW-Wildlife to report any dead animals observed at prairie dog colonies at 524-5395.
NOTE	Prairie dog colonies may harbor protected Threatened or Endangered animals such as Burrowing Owls. Additionally, Golden Eagles and their foraging zones are protected by the Eagle Protection Act.
NOTE	Plague is not natural to North America, it was introduced when early explorers brought it from Europe. Plague is a bacteria that lives in the gut of a flea and is transmitted when the flea bites. Flea populations in prairie dog burrows dramatically increases, as well as the potential to catch plague.



Prairie dog colonies are known to have plague. Soldiers increase the likelihood of contacting plague by bivouacing on prairie dog colonies.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For more information contact DPW-Wildlife Program at 524-5395 or 526-8006.

WOOD

POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Recycling, as opposed to disposal, reduces energy usage, air pollution (from [incineration](#)), and water pollution (from [landfilling](#)) by reducing the need for "conventional" waste disposal and lowers [greenhouse gas](#) emissions as compared to virgin production. Wood is considered a solid waste recycled on Fort Carson. Fort Carson's Installation [Recycling Policy](#) mandates all installation activities, contractors, and tenant organizations participate in recycle programs.

HANDLING PROCEDURES

Step 1	Only untreated wood can be recycled on Fort Carson to include unserviceable pallets, lumber, tree limbs, branches, and crates.
Step 2	Place wood in roll-off located within unit areas if available. For recycle points on Fort Carson see the " Recyclables " Fact Sheet.
Step 3	Serviceable pallets should be reused or dropped off at the Fort Carson Recycle Center, building 155.
NOTE	Wood must be free of paints and stains. Any metal larger than a nail should be removed from the wood before recycling.
NOTE	Coordination should be made with the Solid Waste Recycle Program to have containers on site during clean-up operations and to start your recycle program (click the link below in the General Information section to contact them).



Wood pallets and other non-treated wood are mulched and used for landscaping.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For more information on recycling contact [DPW Solid Waste Recycle Program](#) at 526-5898.



Zero Waste

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 4TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND FORT CARSON
6105 WETZEL AVE, BLDG 1435
FORT CARSON, CO 80913

COMMAND POLICY
CG--08

AFYB-CG

OCT 20 2014

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Fort Carson Environmental Management Policy

1. References:

- a. Executive Order 13423, Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy and Transportation Management, 24 January 2007.
- b. The Army Strategy for the Environment, Acting Secretary of the Army, Sustain the Mission, Secure the Future, 1 October 2004.
- c. Memorandum, Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management, Department of the Army, Subject: Re-issuance and Clarification of Army Environmental Management System (EMS) Policy, 23 September 2005.
- d. Army Regulation 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement, 13 December 2007.
- e. American National Standard, ANSI/ISO/ASQ E14001: 2004, Environmental Management Systems – Requirements with Guidance for Use, 10 January 2005.

2. Purpose. To make clear my complete commitment to an Installation-wide Environmental Management System (EMS) at Fort Carson.

3. Scope. This policy applies to all commands, units, contractors, tenants, and individuals (military and Civilians), U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) and Army National Guard (ARNG) Centers working either permanently or temporarily on Fort Carson and the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS).

4. General. EMS promotes the level of stewardship necessary to ensure both current and future mission requirements. Our EMS will work hand-in-hand with our Sustainability and Net Zero programs to meet and exceed statutory and regulatory standards. Our EMS goal is to foster an environmental mindset throughout the Installation similar to the manner in which the Warrior Ethos has become a part of the Soldier's everyday life.

AFYB-CG

SUBJECT: Fort Carson Environmental Management Policy

5. Specific: In accomplishing our mission, we must:

- a. Implement our EMS in conformance with the above references.
- b. Comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations and policies and exceed their requirements when practical, reasonable and prudent.
- c. Continually improve our environmental stewardship by assessing and monitoring activities, products and services to ensure that significant environment impacts and aspects are considered when establishing objectives and targets in our environmental management programs.
- d. Commit to pollution prevention so that pollution is reduced at the source whenever feasible.
- e. Use environmental planning to reduce long-term costs through continuous efforts such as buying "green" products that reduce hazardous waste, enforcing recycling and conducting deconstruction activities.
- f. Strive to look beyond by conscientiously integrating Sustainability and Net Zero measures into our standard work techniques, practices and procedures.
- g. Make environmental awareness, compliance and improvement become a routine part of the way we pursue and accomplish the mission.

6. The point of contact for this policy is the Directorate of Public Works Environmental Manager, at 719-526-8893.


PAUL J. LaCAMERA
Major General, U.S. Army
Commanding

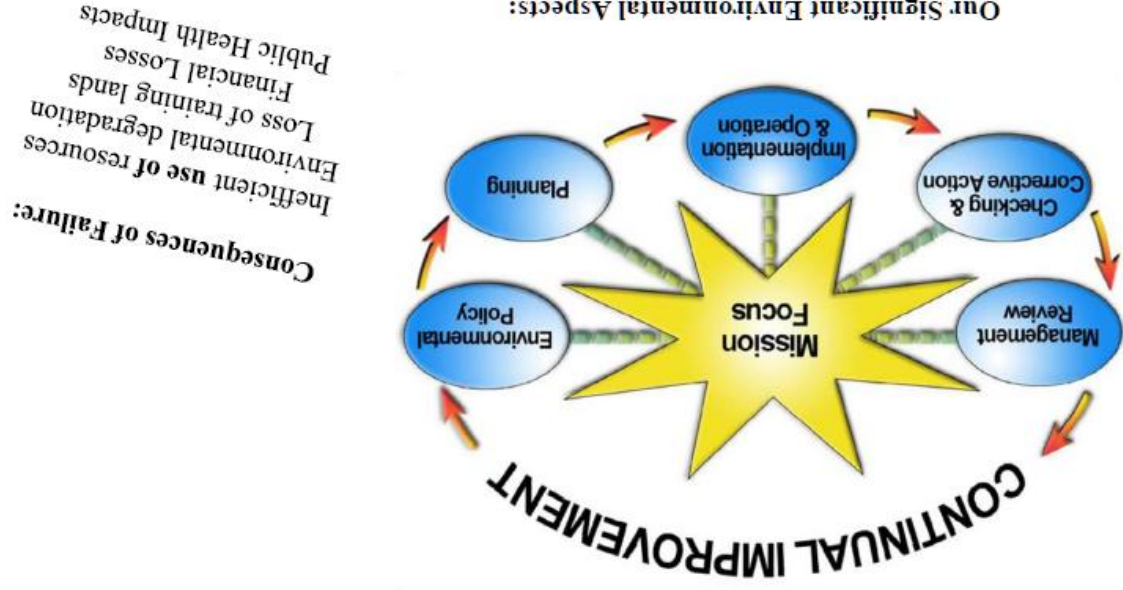
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Fort Carson Environmental Management System

Positive environmental management allows for maximum use of training lands and facilities to train soldiers.

Fort Carson is committed to pollution prevention, continual improvement, and striving to exceed mere compliance with environmental regulations. (CG-08)



For more information contact the EMS Manager at: 719.526.8893